

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號▼

[illegible]

良藥

楓脂龍腦膏 專治皮膚諸般惡瘡癰疽疔毒疥癩濕疹
 潰爛白癧無名腫毒香肌除毒去瘀（價目）每盒大洋二角每打大洋二元

琥珀淋濁丸 專治風火砂石口血諸淋赤白帶下小便不通婦女經閉痛經
 癖積痰核結核魚口便毒痔瘡未淨便血種子婦人淫濁
 陰蝕小兒胎毒功効消淋止瀉消毒滅菌（價目）大瓶洋一元每打十元小瓶洋
 六角每打六元

洋二元

現代哲學概論出版了

陽曆大正十六年四月出版
舊曆五月十一日出版

代售處：北京琉璃廠中國書局
上海福州路商務印書館

全書分五章論理主義後六章論理想主義七章論實用主義八章論科學九章論藝術十章論宗教十一章論社會十二章論政治十三章論經濟十四章論法律十五章論道德十六章論教育十七章論文學十八章論美術十九章論音樂二十章論戲劇二十一章論電影二十二章論攝影二十三章論繪畫二十四章論建築二十五章論園林二十六章論體育二十七章論衛生二十八章論醫學二十九章論農學三十章論工學三十一章論商學三十二章論法學三十三章論政治學三十四章論社會學三十五章論心理學三十六章論倫理學三十七章論美學三十八章論宗教學三十九章論歷史學四十章論地理學四十一章論自然科學四十二章論人文科學四十三章論社會科學四十四章論應用科學四十五章論綜合科學四十六章論交叉科學四十七章論邊緣科學四十八章論前沿科學四十九章論未來科學五十章論科學史五十一章論科學哲學五十二章論科學與宗教五十三章論科學與藝術五十四章論科學與政治五十五章論科學與社會五十六章論科學與文化五十七章論科學與生活五十八章論科學與人類五十九章論科學與世界六十章論科學與未來

▲郵政總局特准掛號認為新聞紙類▼

以上定價均照
先期交足其有
拖欠未清習既

埠匯兌不通郵
費代價九五折

年節紀念各日
例有休刊日期

本報於十五年陽曆一月廿四號開辦以來便利閱者起見除由本報總發行外並分
送石碼馬大街西門外松茂號華英書公司 花柳園 北新書
局 東亞書局 新智書社 佩文齋 華藝書局及師大北第
一二院北大西齋各號居民大消費社楊梅竹筍街世界書局
寶豐華樓華盛書社等處惟冊數無多希閱者速購為荷

永昌洋行廣告

啓者本行自由歐美運來大小銅鐵花床定做各樣西式上等棹椅飯廳客廳
風室家俱樓梯棕氈足墊美國床單子印度大小床單子洋棉花德國全分刀
已漆布各樣花布寫字椅子鑲絲各樣等貨俱全

崇文門內大街路東門牌十三號

電話東局一千零六八號

中國國民黨陸軍軍官學校啓事

敝校將改組爲一國民革命軍中央軍事政治學校一，範圍擴大，需要幹部人材甚多，凡在本國或外國軍事學校畢業，有專門學術及經驗而爲中國國民黨黨員或表同情於本黨者，由黨員以上之介紹，並填明本人歷履及詳細其意見，由郵局掛號寄來，經審查合格後，即當電召來校候用。通訊處：廣東黃埔陸軍軍官學校教育處。注意：欲詢問詳細情形，祈至翠花胡同八號接洽。

國立廣州附屬中學在京招生

(三) 考試日期三月二十一兩日
報名及考試地點東四汪芝
蘇胡同

綏遠全區職業專門學校插班生

歸綏城南文廟街
自登報之日起應者

世界潮流日趨激惡吾人茲茲感滿懷之中大有朝不保夕之憂敎社爰本同好共濟之義自救之運動編譯寄贈送國人凡欲索者請向社街住址並附郵票即二分寄上海郵局北興路三百六十一號中華同濟社編輯部查收收當即逐期分贈月報並已出版之各書此啓

中華同濟社印

中華交通學社出版

交通週報

第七期目錄

改革思想與發展交通（續五期）
我國近五十年來之航業概況
青雨 王沈

近世汽車事業之達及其收來之趨撰武少文
鄭州稿之幸運與隨運
祿雲

本報定報及通信處：北京交通大學轉中華交通學社
社報價：每份零售銅元四枚全年四毛郵費在外

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

華通商行
新年贈品
本行開辦以來歷蒙各界光顧
賜勝榮幸茲定於丙寅年
新正開市日起至二月十
日止凡購滿五元以上者
均分別贈品以酬惠顧雅意

本行並經售法商東方銀公司儲蓄存單有儲志蓄者請駕臨
接洽不勝歡迎
崇內東單北總布胡同西口電話東局一四六六

京綏鐵路行車時刻票價表

站名	豐次	西直門	康莊	宣化	張家口	大同	豐鎮	平地泉	卓資山	綏遠
第十五次	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到
第十六次	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到	七點四十分開 七點五十分到
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二等票價	二角	五角	一元二角	三元六角	三元一角	五元九角	二元六角	七元九角	八元九角	十三元五角

豐	西	南	康	宜	張	大	豐	平	阜	遠	包	次	站
台	直	門	口	莊	家	同	鎮	地	資	綏	頭	數	名
八點六到	七點七到	六點四到	六點四到	二點六到	一點九到	八點五到	七點三到	五點二到	五點二到	三點五到	二點五到	第十八次	
七點六到	六點七到	五點四到	五點四到	一點六到	一點二到	七點五到	六點三到	四點二到	四點二到	二點五到	二點五到	第十九次	
六點六到	五點七到	四點四到	四點四到	一點二到	一點二到	六點五到	五點三到	三點二到	三點二到	一點五到	一點五到	第二十次	
五點六到	四點七到	三點四到	三點四到	一點二到	一點二到	五點五到	四點三到	二點二到	二點二到	一點五到	一點五到	第二十四次	
四點六到	三點七到	二點四到	二點四到	一點二到	一點二到	四點五到	三點三到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點五到	第二十八次	
三點六到	二點七到	一點四到	一點四到	一點二到	一點二到	三點五到	二點三到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點五到	第三十二次	
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一點六到	一點七到	一點四到	一點四到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點三到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點五到	第七十二次	
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一點六到	一點七到	一點四到	一點四到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點三到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點五到	第八十八次	
一點六到	一點七到	一點四到	一點四到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點三到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點五到	第九十二次	
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一點六到	一點七到	一點四到	一點四到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點三到	一點二到	一點二到	一點五到	一點五到	第一百次	

京漢鐵路時刻票價簡表

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嚮導彙刊預約展期廣告

刊印精美欲知近年中國及世界之政治經濟社會之變
與反帝國主義運動之進程者不可不聞每冊實價一元五
預約一元特展期一月至三月底截止藉刊續者
約地點 北大 院號 房 南新華街英華公司

中國國民黨廣州特別市執行委員會婦女部
啓者本刊以宣傳黨義提倡婦女運動力謀女子解放促進
民革命成功唯一宗旨創刊號經於上月出版第二期不日
出版歡迎各界人士踴躍訂閱

心婦女運動各界人士及我女同胞惠大作以光篇幅幸

第三期徵文
今後女權運動方針
我之女生敬學法
我之家庭改良意見

吾鄉之婦女狀況
本地女工概況及扶植之方法
上一二兩題係欲作者發表其個人意見以資討論四五兩

係就作者之家鄉及所在地觀察所得而紀其實憑空結構
幸勿惠寄

鄙人由法抵京見某報載有黨部緊急通告稱北京政府執行蔣主席南花園一號遂急將該處登記現況查明南花園一號係假冒黨籍者該處主謀叛黨之鄭君壽謝君德等已另到廣州胡問八號真正黨部報到並開力一致工作此鄭君壽即明二月脫離該處偽黨

中國國民黨黨員高尙賢行

革命黨為救民黨在北平惟一很忠心地介紹到國人民衆以博得一般民衆之愛護

國民革命的南針革命週報

出了

來革命的同路人，是要指出國民革命的正確，使得一般不革命的分予，大家都能了解，與同情。分予們，大家要聯合一致，攜着手，猛力去前進。發行通訊處：東城翠花胡同八號。價目：每份去前進定於本星期六出版。同志贈閱，創刊特

東三省留日學生之歸國篇
國家主義團體聯合會所召集之反日俄進兵東省大會
語
時
事
覺
短
今
評

反奉聯軍之加入華會條約
德俄兩國之革命思想
義與列強之主義
中山主義
守胡漢民

陳啓修
景山
岳松
韓志願

談談國家主義
樂石

曹亨燦
記者

本報緊要啟事

明日為孫中山逝世週年紀念日，本報特出一紀念號，中文部增加特刊三大張，計報一大張，英文部增加特刊一大張，隨報贈送，不另加價。希讀者特別注意。茲將中文部特刊目錄錄之如下：

如何完成中山先生之遺志
孫中山先生與中國民族革命之地位
孫中山先生與中國民族革命之地位
孫中山先生與中國民族革命之地位
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孫中山先生與中國民族革命之地位
孫中山先生與中國民族革命之地位

中國國民黨北京特別市黨部緊急通告

三月十二日為總理逝世週年紀念日，本黨特於當日舉行全體黨員大會，並舉行追悼大會，屆時請全體黨員準時出席，並請各界人士踴躍參加，以誌哀悼。此佈。

北京各界紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會籌備處啟事

本會訂於三月十二日（星期四）下午二時，在中山公園舉行追悼大會，並舉行全體大會，屆時請各界人士踴躍參加，以誌哀悼。此佈。

全國國民會議促成會聯合總會啟事

本會為籌備三月十二日追悼大會，並舉行全體大會，屆時請各界人士踴躍參加，以誌哀悼。此佈。

北京學生總會緊急通告

本月十二日為總理逝世週年紀念日，本會特於當日舉行全體大會，並舉行追悼大會，屆時請全體學生準時出席，並請各界人士踴躍參加，以誌哀悼。此佈。

廣東、北京與法理

淺識者謂，法理與事實，兩者不可偏廢。然若謂法理為唯一標準，則不免有誤。蓋法理之適用，必須視事實之如何而定。若事實與法理相衝突，則應以事實為準。此為法理之原則也。

趙恒惕被逼逃漢

唐生智三路進攻長沙，趙恒惕被逼逃漢。趙氏在長沙時，曾與各方代表會談，但均無結果。趙氏見勢不佳，遂決定逃往漢口。趙氏在逃漢途中，曾與各方代表會談，但均無結果。趙氏見勢不佳，遂決定逃往漢口。

國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版請速購

本報副刊一月份合訂本已出版，內容豐富，包括國內外大事、社會新聞、文學作品等。請速購，以免向隅。

大沽國軍大勝

奉敵死傷三百均被擊斃。大沽國軍在近日之戰役中，表現英勇，取得重大勝利。敵方死傷三百餘人，均被擊斃。國軍士氣高昂，捷報頻傳。

國軍急攻滄州

昨日獲李張軍一旅被繳械。國軍在滄州之戰役中，表現英勇，取得重大勝利。敵方死傷三百餘人，均被擊斃。國軍士氣高昂，捷報頻傳。

石莊晉軍完全撤回

開錫山又向國軍表示好感。石莊晉軍在近日之戰役中，表現英勇，取得重大勝利。敵方死傷三百餘人，均被擊斃。國軍士氣高昂，捷報頻傳。

楊文愷不入閣

賈德耀復電慰留。楊文愷在近日之戰役中，表現英勇，取得重大勝利。敵方死傷三百餘人，均被擊斃。國軍士氣高昂，捷報頻傳。

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌

本公司為宣傳文化提倡科學起見，特約經售民智書局上海書局各種書籍雜誌。歡迎各界人士踴躍購買，以支持文化事業。

聯盟進行狀況

討論德國加入問題

柏林九日電：今日之國際聯盟，所謂不拒絕德國加入聯盟之盟國大會，代表團代表，正於今日下午，在柏林舉行第一次會議，討論德國加入聯盟問題。據柏林九日電：今日之國際聯盟，所謂不拒絕德國加入聯盟之盟國大會，代表團代表，正於今日下午，在柏林舉行第一次會議，討論德國加入聯盟問題。據柏林九日電：今日之國際聯盟，所謂不拒絕德國加入聯盟之盟國大會，代表團代表，正於今日下午，在柏林舉行第一次會議，討論德國加入聯盟問題。

聯盟未可樂觀

巴西若得理事

柏林九日電：據巴西電稱，巴西代表團，今日在柏林，與盟國代表團，舉行第二次會議，討論巴西加入聯盟問題。據柏林九日電：據巴西電稱，巴西代表團，今日在柏林，與盟國代表團，舉行第二次會議，討論巴西加入聯盟問題。據柏林九日電：據巴西電稱，巴西代表團，今日在柏林，與盟國代表團，舉行第二次會議，討論巴西加入聯盟問題。

中國國民黨中央執行委員會擬定

中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱

廣州通訊：本月十二日為中山先生逝世週年紀念日，中國國民黨中央執行委員會，為紀念中山先生，特擬定中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱，其要點如下：(一)紀念中山先生之偉大貢獻，(二)紀念中山先生之革命精神，(三)紀念中山先生之民族主義，(四)紀念中山先生之民生主義，(五)紀念中山先生之國際主義。

蒲里恩重組內閣

閣員人選已定

巴黎三月九日電：蒲里恩總理，今日宣佈重組內閣，閣員人選已定。蒲里恩總理，今日宣佈重組內閣，閣員人選已定。蒲里恩總理，今日宣佈重組內閣，閣員人選已定。

張伯倫充

對理事會問題變更態度

日內瓦三月九日電：國際聯盟理事會，今日舉行會議，討論張伯倫充對理事會問題變更態度。日內瓦三月九日電：國際聯盟理事會，今日舉行會議，討論張伯倫充對理事會問題變更態度。日內瓦三月九日電：國際聯盟理事會，今日舉行會議，討論張伯倫充對理事會問題變更態度。

七國海軍此較

英海軍實力

北京十日電：據最新統計，七國海軍實力如下：(一)英國：四四九艘，(二)美國：二四七艘，(三)法國：二二〇艘，(四)蘇聯：二二〇艘，(五)日本：二二〇艘，(六)義大利：二二〇艘，(七)德國：二二〇艘。

禁華商遷業

澳門政府

澳門政府，今日宣佈禁華商遷業。澳門政府，今日宣佈禁華商遷業。澳門政府，今日宣佈禁華商遷業。

滬輪停止北航

滬輪停止北航

上海十日電：滬輪停止北航。上海十日電：滬輪停止北航。上海十日電：滬輪停止北航。

國奉和議難成事實

但張樹聲有赴奉說

馮玉祥對郭泰祺說：國奉和議難成事實。馮玉祥對郭泰祺說：國奉和議難成事實。馮玉祥對郭泰祺說：國奉和議難成事實。

張宗昌辭職

孫宗先堅決辭職

張宗昌辭職。孫宗先堅決辭職。張宗昌辭職。孫宗先堅決辭職。

滬輪停止北航

滬輪停止北航

上海十日電：滬輪停止北航。上海十日電：滬輪停止北航。上海十日電：滬輪停止北航。

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中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱

中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱

中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱。中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱。中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱。

中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱

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中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱

中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱

中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱。中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱。中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱。

官藥所傳不
准品施售為名

劉瑞泉像商標

謹防假冒



天下馳名
靈驗無雙
藥者一料
如無效驗
執單退藥
不收藥費

追毒醒酒丸
每料三元
止痛五淋丸
每料二元
消毒散
每瓶二毛

久遊花界諸君看花柳為害甚烈... 此藥專治花柳... 凡患此症者... 宜早服此藥... 以免後患... 此藥名曰... 功效如神... 凡患此症者... 宜早服此藥... 以免後患... 此藥名曰... 功效如神...

小寶丹

專治男婦
水瀉不
成能難
不閉胸
腹脹滿
口乾少
氣逆食
嘔吐泄
瀉腹痛
傷風感冒
傷食等症
每盒一元
打十元

總經售處
前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電
南局四九三二

萬國儲蓄會啟事

本會開辦以來... 凡我會員... 宜注意... 儲蓄之利... 在於長久... 凡我會員... 宜注意... 儲蓄之利... 在於長久...

夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏

本堂專製... 養血安坤膏... 功效如神... 凡婦女患此症者... 宜早服此膏... 以免後患... 此膏名曰... 功效如神...

普羅西藥公司

黑髮藥水
拔毛藥水
去斑藥水
除粉刺藥水
生髮藥水
批發所北京菜市口英法藥房



不靈還洋

張仲三中藥房

乾坤福壽膏

婦人注意
立止白帶丸
總經售處北京前門外老德記藥房

認明達鍾金鐘商標 容奇藥

立愈斑光水面
平肌水
毛髮水
面藥水
皮膚素色
各種良藥

秘製參茸

專售處北京前門外南新華街十九號天生堂王寓

浦津鐵路時刻票價簡表

站名	浦	蚌	徐	臨	濟	德	滄	西	天	東	北
浦	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
蚌	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
徐	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
臨	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
濟	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
德	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50
滄	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40
西	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30
天	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20
東	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10
北	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0

婦女調經丸

專治婦女經水不調... 功效如神... 凡婦女患此症者... 宜早服此丸... 以免後患... 此丸名曰... 功效如神...

威氏秘製九零九藍色淋濁片

專治淋濁... 功效如神... 凡患此症者... 宜早服此片... 以免後患... 此片名曰... 功效如神...

東四瑞華英藥房

專售各種名藥... 功效如神... 凡患此症者... 宜早服此藥... 以免後患... 此藥名曰... 功效如神...

介紹名醫

專治各種疑難雜症... 功效如神... 凡患此症者... 宜早服此藥... 以免後患... 此藥名曰... 功效如神...

大觀樓奇香齋茶館廣告

乾坤福壽膏

浦津鐵路時刻票價簡表

婦女調經丸

一九五

此藥專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

根治除本

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

健換

此藥專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

時金

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

止痛粉

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

活胃散

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

太原裕同梨膏公司啓事

本公司因業務需要，遷至新址營業。特此公告。

華通商行

專營各國名產，貨真價實。歡迎各界光臨。

律師董耀青

專辦法律事務，公正廉明。地址：天津法租界。

神效除根敗毒丸

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

青年部啓事

本會為服務青年，特設此部。歡迎參加。

北京信成線廠廣告

本廠生產各種電線，品質優良。歡迎訂購。

燕京印書局大擴張廣告

本局為擴大業務，特設此部。歡迎光臨。

止淋琥珀丸

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

坤救

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

中山先生紀念章章賣處廣告

為紀念中山先生，特設此章賣處。歡迎購買。

潤卿氏秘製安胎種子寶丹

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

心胃疼痛藥

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

止嗽立效丸

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

眼科醫目復明

專治男女一切淋病，不論新久，服之即愈。本藥房設在天津法租界，交通便利，歡迎光臨。

The People's Tribune

國民新報

Vol. 1 No. 15

Registered at the C. P. O. as a Newspaper

PEKING, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926

中華民國郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

PRICE: 3 cents with Chinese Section

HUNAN WILL NOT RECEIVE EXTRALITY DELEGATES IF THEY LACK PLENIPOTENTIARY POWER

Governor Wires Wang Chung-hui That Investigation Is Futile Unless New Treaties Can Be Drafted Immediately

China in Same Boat As Turkey Before Lausanne And Should Act As Decisively, Is Statement; Unequal Treaties Should Be Endured No Longer; Firmness Will Win

Chung Mei

Hunan will not receive the foreign extraterritoriality commissioners unless they are given plenipotentiary powers to draft new treaties with China, according to a telegram from Governor Chao Heng-ti to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, of which a copy was published in the Chinese press yesterday.

A translation of the published message points out that "the Commission on Extraterritoriality was founded upon the Washington Resolutions which provided for the respecting of Chinese independence. Sovereignty, and integrity of territory. Consular jurisdiction, being one of the unequal treaties, is in direct contradiction to the principles of the new treaties. Since the powers have indicated their desire to carry out the new treaty, presumably under the Washington Treaty, consular jurisdiction should be abandoned by the powers unconditionally.

"It is reported that the foreign representatives to the said commission have no plenipotentiary power, being here only to investigate and recommend. As the request for the enlargement of the commission was not accepted, we fail to see that there will be satisfactory results from the investigation. If we fail to bring forth our urgent demands, they will shelve it for ever. If this question cannot be early settled, the public anger can not be pacified. If we have not the determination, how can it be expected that they would be awakened.

"At present it is urgent that our demand should be reiterated for the conversion of the commission into an international conference. If we fail in our demand the stopping of the conference should be made as a sign of our determination. This is the minimum demand, to which we should not show further concession.

The Lausanne Parallel

"During the Lausanne Conference the powers oppressed Turkey to an extreme degree. But the Turkish representatives were obstinate and the powers had to yield, by abandoning consular jurisdiction in Turkey. Though China falls short of that, the circumstances, are generally identical. If the government can obey the will of the people by bringing forth the strongest demands, Hunan will willingly back up the action of the government in case there is any contention. Since it concerns the national power it should be contended with desperate effort.

"For the purpose of insisting upon our proposal, Hunan will not recognize such a commission which is entrusted with no plenipotentiary power, though it is to conduct empty investigations. On their visit there no reception will be extended. This is addressed for your information."

PULL DOWN DYKES OF GRAND CANAL TO CHECK ADVANCE

Nippon Dempo

Tientsin, Mar. 10.—With a view to preventing the further advance by the combined forces of Chihli and Shantung, the Kuominchun at Machang has pulled down part of the dykes of the Great Canal, north of Machang. The ground is flooded with the result that the Chihli-Shantung Army cannot proceed any further. They will be obliged to force an advance in a roundabout way, in order to take part in the attack on Tientsin.

British Propose Old Mixed Court, Opposition Bitter

Chairman Of Shanghai Municipal Council, British Chamber Of Commerce And Other British Organs Suggest Former Legal Body

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 9.—The chairmen of the Municipal Council, British Chamber of Commerce and other British organs have made a declaration to the representatives of various Chinese public bodies suggesting the restoration of the Mixed Court to its status quo previous to the Revolution, the establishment of a higher court of appellate, to which purely Chinese cases may be referred for settlement. With regard to the representation of Chinese taxpayers in the Council, they declare that the full number of members of the Board, provided for in the Yangkingpang regulation, namely 9, has been elected, therefore it is necessary for the Chinese Government to negotiate with the Powers concerned for a revision of the regulation so as to increase the number of seats. It is also proposed to entertain the representatives of the various Chinese bodies to a banquet in the name of the Municipal Council, in which members of the Advisory Committee are to be nominated. The majority of the representative Chinese opinion is however bitterly opposed to these suggestions.

MUSSOLINI LOOKED UPON AS WAR MENACE OF EUROPE; OTHER NATIONS ARE NERVOUS

Univis

London, March 8.—Italy has replaced Soviet Russia as the political Medicine Hat of Europe—the place where the bad weather comes from. Behind diplomatic masks of polite friendship, statesmen fear Benito Mussolini and his obdurate temper, and they are watching nervously every move he makes.

There are only two countries in the European sphere from which men in authority think war may come—Italy and Turkey. And by a clever diplomatic move, Great Britain has neutralized Turkey's power. There was general astonishment of the leniency with which Great Britain let Italy off in funding Italy's debt. Report immediately arose that there was a new Anglo-Italian secret treaty. The reports were immediately denied.

The truth, the United News learns, is that Great Britain simply gave Italy easy debt terms "in the interest of friendship." Secret treaties are

PLAN MEMORIAL SERVICE TO HONOR MAY 30TH MARTYRS

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 9.—The Students' and Labour Unions have decided to hold a memorial service on May 30th in honor of those martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the May 30th Affair last year.

Briand Forms New Cabinet; Few Changes

Herriot First Offered Job But Refused; Radical-Socialist Elements Lead in New Cabinet; Slight Turn To Right

United Press

Paris, March 10.—Aristide Briand has announced success in the formation of a new Cabinet. Its membership is as follows: Premier and Foreign Minister—Aristide Briand. Minister of Justice—Pierre Laval.

Minister of Interior—Malvy. Minister of Finance—Peret. Minister of War—Paul P. Painleve. Minister of Navy—Georges Leygues.

Minister of Labor—Antoine Durand. Minister of Agriculture—Jean Durand.

Minister of Colonies—Perrier. Minister of Commerce—Daniel Vincent.

Minister of Public Instruction—Lamoureux.

Minister of Public Works—Anatole de Monzie.

The Briand Cabinet formed last November 28 included Laval, Leygues, Durand, Painleve, de Monzie and Vincent. The new Cabinet represents a slight turn to the right, with the Radical Socialist element predominating.

The Manoeuvres
Paris, March 9.—Latest moves and counter-moves in the French Cabinet situation today left Aristide Briand once more endeavouring to constitute a Cabinet, following Herriot's refusal to undertake the task and with Cailaux for the time being the most critical factor in the affair.

President Doumergue this morning started an eventful day.

(Continued on page 2)

Nations Row Privately At Geneva Meet

No Assembly Or Council Meeting; Wrangling Over Seats Still Goes On; Germany's Application Goes To Sub-committee

China Willing To Be Reasonable; Spain Persists; Poland Threatens Resignation; Pope Backs All Comers; Czechoslovakia Joins General Howl

United Press

Geneva, March 9.—Neither the Assembly nor the Council met today pending private efforts to settle the crisis.

Reuter

Geneva, March 9.—The Committee of the League Assembly today reported Germany's application for admission to the League and suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to deal with the matter in accordance with the usual procedure. The committee approved Sir Austen Chamberlain's suggestion that the sub-committee should be composed of representatives of France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Cuba, Norway, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece and the Irish Free State, with a Chairman and a vice-Chairman. The sub-committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Austen Chamberlain, subsequently met and adjourned until tomorrow, pending settlement of the question of the composition of the Council.

(Continued on page 4)

MAKE WORLD COURT ISSUE AT ELECTIONS

United Press

Chicago, March 9.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Senator Pepper, and Labor Secretary Davis are to speak in support of the candidacy of Senator William B. McKinley who is running in Illinois for re-election and who is being attacked because of his advocacy of the World Court, it was made known today.

Hoover arrives here Tuesday. It is understood some Cabinet member will assist each senator who supported the Administration program, in an effort to offset a speaking tour which is being undertaken by Senator William Borah to attack World Court supporters.

U. S. TO TRY AGAIN AT TACNA-ARICA PEACE

United Press

Washington, March 9.—The United Press is reliably informed that the United States has tendered its good office in the event that Chile and Peru desire to seek another method for settling the Tacna-Arica dispute through direct negotiation. Chile is understood to have accepted.

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 9.—New Clashes are reported in the Peru-Chile Arica plebiscite, when the voters attacked each other with sticks yesterday.

SPANISH COLONEL DIES IN MOROCCAN BATTLE

Asiatic

Berlin, March 9.—The Chief of the Spanish foreign legion Colonel Astray died from wounds received in a Moroccan battle.

SHANGHAI SHIPPERS FEAR SEIZURES; NO SHIPS COME NORTH

Nippon Dempo

Shanghai, Mar. 10.—Lest their vessels should be confiscated, Chinese shipping companies in Shanghai have on consultation reached an agreement to suspend the services to North China during the war. Foreign shipping companies will continue their services.

Feng Turns Deaf Ear to Chang Envoys

Claims His Retirement Leaves Him No More Connection With Present Situation Than Any Other Citizen

Chung Mei

The Fengtien peace envoys returned to Peking yesterday from a trip to Kalgan and Ping-tichuan where they saw Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. These envoys, Kuo Ying-chow and Ma Ping-nan, were accompanied to Peking by Chang Shu-sheng, Pacification Commissioner of East Chahar, and expect to leave for Mukden today.

Although it is alleged in some circles that Kuo and Ma represent the people of the Three Eastern Provinces, it is understood that they came with a personal letter from Marshal Chang Tso-lin addressed to Tupan Chang Chih-kiang of the Northwest Frontier, which recalled former friendship and suggested that co-operation between the northwest and northeast might still be possible.

After presenting the letter to Tupan Chang at Kalgan, the envoys were taken to Ping-tichuan for an interview with Marshal Feng. There they expressed the hope that cordial relations might be established to which Marshal Feng is reported to have replied that he is in retirement and had nothing to do with such matters except as a private citizen. However, he did wish that the different factions might give up their selfish policies and think more of the nation and the good of the people.

The Marshal is further quoted to have told the delegates that the faction should use their full strength in saving the country at this critical time and work toward a permanent peace and unification wherein they could excuse one another's faults.

RUSSIAN SEES FLAWS IN U.S. PROSPERITY; HOBOS IN AUTOS BUT MONEY IN ARMORED CARS

Tass

Moscow, March 8.—The much lauded business capacity and efficiency of Americans, the achievement of which is regarded as the highest goal among the Soviet industrial and commercial administrators, was treated in a satirical vein in a lecture delivered here by V. Osinski, writer and economist and recently appointed Chief of the Central Statistical Administration. V. Osinski has recently returned from America after a six-month tour, during which he studied United States business methods.

"In America," said Osinski in the course of his lecture, "we see the production on a large scale of goods of mediocre quality. The highest praise a shop assistant can give a piece of goods in order to induce a customer to purchase is to say that it is 'imported'."

ARRANGE TO ALLOW SHIPS CROSS TAKU BAR DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS, IS REPORT

ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURIST PARTIES AVOID PEKING

Chung Mei

Two round-the-world tourist parties have cancelled the trip to north China due to disturbed conditions. The S. S. Laconia, which is due in Dairen today will give its passengers an opportunity to go by rail to Seoul and the Mukden tombs and then go on to Shanghai.

The S. S. Franconia is due in Shanghai toward the end of the month and will similarly cut the usual trip to Taku.

Fengtien Gunboat Troops Routed By Kuominchun Force

Driven Back In Three-Sided Attack; Heavy Casualties; 2,900 Prisoners Being Sent To Temple Of Heaven

Kuo Wen

General Lu Chung-lin has addressed a telegram to the Government reporting the victory which the Kuominchun at Peitang have scored over the Mukden troops landed from the Fengtien gunboats. The telegram says that eleven warships suddenly appeared off Peitang on the night of the 7th instant and landed troops at Peitang. One regiment of Kuominchun forces, under commander Chang Jui-tang, at once opened fire on the invaders and, aided by reinforcements from General Meng Chih-chung, successfully repulsed them by a three-sided attack.

In addition to numerous killed and wounded, 2,900 officers and soldiers of the enemy were made prisoners, while the arms and ammunition captured include 3,000 rifles, twelve field guns and 24 machine-guns. Over one hundred junks were also seized. General Lu says that the fight was of a most severe nature and lasted from the night of the 7th until the morning of the ninth.

The war prisoners are expected to arrive to-day from Tientsin and will be quartered in the Temple of Heaven.

Li Asks Aid

Reuter

Owing to his defeat at Ma-

(Continued on page 2)

Tientsin Consuls Referred To Commandant of Fort; Devise Plan To Let Foreign Boats Enter And Leave Harbor

Diplomatic Corps Protests To Waichiao Pu; Stand On Rights Of Powers Under Protocol of 1901; Way To Sea Must Be Kept Open, They Insist

Reuter

A reliable Tientsin report received yesterday afternoon says that an arrangement has been made for steamers to enter and leave the River during daylight only.

It appears that the mines sunk in the mouth of the river at Taku yesterday are not of the contact variety such as are usually employed in naval operations but land mines fitted with an electrical attachment.

Representations on the subject were made by the Consular Body at Tientsin both to the Tapan, General Sun Yueh, and to the Kuominchun Commandant, General Lu Chung-lin. It was, however, pointed out to the foreign representatives that so long as the Pohai Flotilla hovered in the vicinity of the river mouth the mines and forts would constitute an essential part of the defences of Tientsin. It was arranged that a representative of General Lu Chung-lin should accompany British and Japanese Vice-Consuls down the River with the object of devising some means whereby the foreign steamers waiting off Taku might be allowed to enter the river.

This mission seems to have been successful, for some vessels have come up the river to Tientsin today.

D. B. Protest

Following a meeting of the representatives of the Protocol Powers this morning, the Senior Minister (Mr. W. J. Oudendijk) yesterday afternoon forwarded the following Note to the Waichiao Pu:—

"Peking, March 10, 1926. Monsieur le Ministre.

On behalf of my colleagues and myself, the Diplomatic Representatives of the Protocol Powers, I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's most earnest attention that, according to the statements of the local Chinese authorities at Tientsin, a series of ten electrically controlled mines has been placed in the Taku Channel near Spit Point Buoy where the channel is only some five hundred feet wide, and that the pilots have been notified that shipping will not be allowed in or out. The port of Tientsin is thus completely closed to the sea. It further appears that the Tsingtao naval expedition and the Kuominchun forces stationed on the site of the south Taku forts continue an artillery duel which of itself, prevents the safe navigation of the Taku Channel, while hostilities between the Kuominchun and the Fengtien forces have cut the railway between Tientsin and Chinwangtao.

In the circumstances, communication between Peking and the sea is entirely interrupted, in violation

(Continued on page 2)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES, INCLUDING POSTAGE

By Single Section: 10 cents per copy, 100 cents per month, \$5.00 for 6 months, \$10 for a year.

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Medical Aid For Russian Peasants

State Planning Committee To Combat Social Diseases Prevalent In Oriental Republic

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This speech followed another in which Mussolini declared that 1926 was to be the "Napoleonic year" of Fascism. He left people to guess what he meant; but Europe has not forgotten Napoleon.

Just before that he spoke of Italy's need for territorial expansion. Whose territory does he want? everybody asked; for there is no unoccupied territory around Europe.

So Mussolini, his virility and patriotism perhaps the greatest of any European statesman, has everyone guessing. Diplomats say officially that they are not worried about him; privately they admit that they are, and some say he is a menace to the peace of Europe. But they admit his object is a legitimate one—his desire to put Italy where she belongs on the map. Her population is equal to that of France or Great Britain; but until his advent Italy ranked a poor third in importance among the allied councils. How people listen to Mussolini even though they want to stop their ears.

So far nothing has happened. People hope they are right in saying that Mussolini "is talking for home consumption." Suppose he makes a mistake and attacks some country whose government or governor is as virile as he is? they ask themselves. If he waves his torch too widely, something may ignite, it is pointed out, and the resulting flames would consume the disarmament conference and seriously damage, if they did not destroy the League of Nations.

Institute Of Fine Arts To Give Old Japanese Farce

"The Melon Thief" Scheduled For March 30 and 31; To Be Directed By Mr. Obata and Mme. Sawada

Chung Mei One of the plays on the interesting bill to be presented by the Peking Players of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts on March 30 and 31 is "The Melon Thief", a translation from Medieval Japanese Farce made by Mr. Shigeyoshi Obata. Mr. Obata is now in Peking and will produce the play with the able assistance of Madame Sawada.

There are only two characters in the farce. A Country Gentleman and A Country Fellow, to be taken by Mr. Lucius Porter and Mr. Vilys R. Peck respectively.

The play was first written for, and given at, a party of foreign students by the Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Wisconsin, where Mr. Obata was at that time a student. The initial performance was so successful that it was repeated before larger audiences on the campus two or three times. Later it was played at the University of Chicago by members of the International Club. The text of the play has been printed in *The Drama* and in pamphlet form by a dramatic publisher, since when it has been shown at various colleges and schools and at numerous private entertainments.

The amazing success with which Mr. Obata has translated "The Melon Thief" from the archaic Japanese into the English language is the wonder of those who have been fortunate enough to read the play in advance.

No Foreign Affairs Minister in Sight

Wang Chung-hui Refuses Post; Yang Wen-kai Turns Down Agriculture and Commerce Folio

Chung Mei

Dr. Wang Chung-hui will not accept the Foreign Office portfolio in the Chia Cabinet according to political reports.

Although Dr. C. T. Wang resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs last week, and Dr. W. W. Yen has been appointed and resigned in turn, official correspondent from the foreign legations continues to be addressed to Dr. Wang since the Chinese government has given no formal notification of the change of Ministers.

A Nanking report states that Yang Wen-kai has formally expressed his unwillingness to take up the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in the Chia Cabinet. This is considered an indication of the neutral policy of Tapan San Chuan-fang.

Urges W. W. Yen

Asiatie

General Li Min-chung, owing to the absence of General Lu Chung-lin at the Machang front, has been appointed acting Chief of the Metropolitan Police as well as Commander of the Peking Garrison Forces. General Li entertained Dr. W. W. Yen on Tuesday persuading him to accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; but without result. Mr. Tseng Chung-chien, vice-Foreign Minister, is in charge of the Waichiao Pu affairs temporarily.

DR. HAWKING YEN SICK IN HOSPITAL

Chung Mei

Dr. Hawking Yen, Secretary General of the Customs Conference, is progressing very satisfactorily although it is expected that he will have to remain in the Hospital some time yet.

No Hope Yet For Schools To Open

Efforts To Find Funds Fail; Schools Post Notice Saying Opening Still Further Postponed

Kuo Wen

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the educationalists to secure some sources from which funds may be secured to enable the government educational institutions to resume work, as the winter holidays have already long expired, there is still absolutely no sign of success, and the prospect of the various schools for reopening is extremely dark.

The absence of an Education Minister is chiefly responsible for the inability of the educationalists to attain their object, and the refusal of the Soviet Embassy to endorse the plan to make an advance from the Russian Boxer Indemnity Fund has placed the schools in an absolutely hopeless plight.

The middle and primary schools are in the same deplorable strait as their higher brothers. Though the majority of them have scheduled to resume class work on Monday, notices have again appeared in front of these schools postponing the reopening for another week.

Education representatives met yesterday afternoon at three at the University of Law to discuss the financial situation which continues to keep the nine government schools shut.

FENGTIEN GUNBOAT TROOPS ROUTED

(Continued from page 1)

chang and Tsinghai, General Li Ching-lin has wired to General Chin Yun-ao to despatch troops from Honan to attack the first Kuominchun. It is expected a decisive battle will be fought between Tungkuang and Nanpi before the first Kuominchun can inflict a death blow on the combined Chihli-Shantung army.

Tsanchow Battle

Chung Mei

Tupan Chang Tsung-chang is reported to have gone to Tsanchow Tuesday morning for a military conference with General Li Ching-lin and the high officers of the Shantung Chihli armies.

An attack is reported to have been launched by the Kuominchun on the Tsanchow front at dawn this morning from Hsin Chi, according to a Tientsin telephone message. Ta Wang Chuang was occupied at seven with casualties of six hundred killed and one hundred taken prisoner having been inflicted on the enemy. Quantities of war supplies were left behind by the enemy in his retreat southward.

ARRANGE TO ALLOW SHIPS

(Continued from page 1)

of the provisions of the Protocol of 1901. The Diplomatic Representatives afore-mentioned protest most urgently against this state of affairs, and demand that the Government of China bring about the immediate cessation, by both of the mutually hostile factions of the armed forces of China, of these acts of obstruction to open communication to the sea through the Taku Channel, reserving to themselves to collaborate for the protection of foreign shipping and for the maintenance of free access to the port of Tientsin, should the Chinese Government fail to take forthwith action to that end in fulfillment of the Protocol of 1901.

I avail myself etc.

(signed) W.J. Oudendijk Minister for the Netherlands and Senior Minister.

In Spite Of Wars, Famine Relief Work Goes On

International Commission Report Shows Progress In Tackling Of Famine Problem

Chung Mei

The China International Famine Relief Commission's Bulletin announces satisfaction at the success of the past year's financial side.

Despite the funds which have been granted for free relief in Hunan, Shantung and Chihli, says the Bulletin, the allocation of \$22,000 for the work of developing rural co-operative credit societies, and the administrative expenses of Head Office an increase of \$147,810.30 has been realized on the year's operation. This does not include the accounts of the Provincial committees.

The Commission from a business point of view is in a thoroughly healthful condition. The Head Office budget for 1926 which has been prepared by the Executive Secretaries and approved by the Executive Committee is less by several thousand dollars than the 1925 budget, and extremely radical cuts in the administrative expenses in the provincial offices have likewise been effected.

The Chihli Committee office in Tientsin, and the Metropolitan Committee office in Peking have been closed and their work taken over by the Head Office, while the running expenses of both the Hankow and Kaifeng offices have been materially reduced.

In spite of the civil wars and the unsettled state of the country since last summer, a New Year campaign for the sale of Anti-Famine Seals was conducted as scheduled. During the campaign, 4,391 different persons were approached by mail. The total number of seals issued was 823,330. A sum of \$1,246.60 has collected.

New Department

The newly established Rural Improvement Department of the Head Office has been busy ever since its inception. The past two months have witnessed continued growth of the rural co-operative credit system. The training course given in last November apparently yielding tangible result worthy of the effort made.

Village after village has sent in reports of the organization of credits societies and applied for the formal recognition of the Committee on Rural Co-operation. Field agents were recently sent and remained in the field for a period of over a month. Their reports on the societies visited caused the committee to accord recognition to 24 societies on Dec. 23, 1925, making the total number of recognized societies 44. Investigation of additional ones is proceeding and there are more than one hundred which have not yet been visited.

During the summer of 1924, there was published a monthly paper which was entirely devoted to the subject of rural co-operation and was primarily intended for the farmers. The "Co-operation News" as it is called, was mimeographed and issued in very small editions. The "News" was discontinued after the appearance of its 5th number.

Since the training course and because of the acute need for an organ through which to disseminate information to the 6,000 or more farmers now "co-operating", it was deemed absolutely necessary to resume the publication of the "News". So beginning with the 6th. number which appeared on Jan. 1, 1926, the "News" is now sent to each organized village in printed form.

Two thousand copies are printed for each edition. The 6th. number is a four page paper while the 7th number contains 6 pages. Copies are available at the Head Office for those who are to send for them at 2 cents each. They are free to the village societies.

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The People's Tribune

THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN
TUNG PAO PUBLISHED IN PEKING
CHINESE NATIONAL PRESS

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 7 Kuan Chang Hsing (官場胡同)
Peking (Telephone E. 4535), to which all communications relating to the editorial department and all letters intended for publication should be addressed.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 30 Yen Shou Sze Chieh, Chienmen
(前門外延壽寺街), Peking (Telephone S. 4870), to which all business communications relating to subscriptions and advertisements should be sent.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, EXCLUDING POSTAGE
For English Section: 5 cents per copy, one dollar per annum, \$5.00 for 5 months, \$10 for a year.

For Chinese Section: 3 cents per copy, 80 cents per month, \$4.40 for 6 months, \$8.00 for a whole year.

For both English & Chinese Sections: 8 cents per copy, \$1.50 per month, \$8.50 for 6 months, \$15.00 for a whole year.

A discount on the above rates is allowed to teachers and students.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE is published every morning except Monday and holidays.

Thursday, March 11, 1926

"Plain Speaking By Dr. Yen"

The above caption is one of several ejaculations under which the *Peking and Tientsin Times* signalises the publication of Dr. W. W. Yen's letter of resignation of the portfolio of the Foreign Office which has been thrust on him by the Provisional Chief Executive. The Tientsin paper suggests that the letter is "excellent reading material for chauvinists who have never ceased their clamors for the recovery of China's lost sovereign rights and is, therefore, nothing short of a sad commentary upon her existing relations with the foreign Powers"; and it goes on to give a free rendition of the document whose guts are packed into the following passage:—"Although I am stupid, I can fully realise that the paramount necessity of the moment is to have peace and order restored throughout the country, and when this is achieved, to be followed by unification of political administration and necessary reforms, the diplomatic arm of the Chinese Government will be automatically strengthened. Other than this way of internal reform, there is no royal road to success in diplomacy, which is a simple fact that the Provisional Chief Executive must have already taken notice of."

In so far as Dr. Yen's resignation may have been inspired by his disapproval of "Old Man" Tuan's satisfying a purely personal grudge at the expense of Dr. C. T. Wang, we do not think that the so-called "chauvinists" will find it excellent reading material. But if the letter has been dictated by the aberrant idea that the diplomatic arm of the Chinese Government is powerless until peace and order are restored throughout the country, then we fear that the "chauvinists"—with whom we associate ourselves—will be constrained to protest against the repetition by one "who enjoys the reputation of being one of the best diplomats that China can boast of" of such a paralysing formula which Imperialist propaganda has imposed on the Chinese slave-mind. One almost detects in it the accent of Sir Austen Chamberlain who, it will be recalled, refused during last summer to consider the amelioration of China's griefs unless Nationalist demonstrations ceased or were suppressed. And it is also apparent that Dr. Yen is a disciplined follower of the alien teaching which insists on China putting her house in order before inviting the departure of the foreign intruders whose special and privileged position is a main factor in the disorder inside the house. We are reduced near to despair when "one of the best diplomats that China can boast of" can repeat this alien gabble without a thought seemingly of its fallacy and untruth or a perception of the interested motives animating foreign diplomacy when uttering it into Mandarin ears.

While we do not suggest that Dr. Yen is a Talleyrand who, with Napoleon's France lying in ruins, was able to use the "diplomatic arm" and save in the Council Chamber much of what had been lost on the field of battle, he ought not to be unaware of the lesson to be read on every great page in history with its record of men's deeds during crises in the lives of nations. The mediaeval history of France and the modern history of Germany, of Italy and, more recently, of all the new states in Europe teach the

Russia Brings Women Out Of The Kitchens

Tass Moscow, March 7.—One of the principal means of emancipating women, it is believed in Soviet Russia, is to relieve them of the slavery of the kitchen by encouraging and developing public dining rooms. Numerous public dining rooms are now functioning, in most cities in Russia conducted by the co-operative societies either in connection with large factories or in residential districts.

New dining rooms are to be opened in a number of cities tomorrow as a fitting part of the celebration of International Women's Day. In Moscow the public dining rooms are run by the Moscow Union of Co-operative Societies, which has arranged for the opening of a Culinary School to-morrow, to provide efficient cooks for the increasing number of public dining rooms.

BRIAND FORMS NEW CABINET

(Continued from page 1)

by asking Herriot, as leader of the Left, to form the new Cabinet. This move was taken with the full approval of Briand, because it was the Left which was responsible for Briand's defeat and the responsibility for carrying on seemed therefore to rest upon the Leftists.

Herriot, however, declined to undertake the task. He recommended that Briand once more organize a Government.

This was evidently not wholly unexpected by President Doumergue. He announced soon after that he had requested Briand to form a Cabinet, and at the same time indicated that Briand would accept.

Briand shortly afterward announced in turn that he had accepted. He said this move was particularly dictated by the situation at Geneva.

It was later made known that Briand had offered Joseph Caillaux the Finance Ministry and that it was thought Caillaux would take the portfolio.

Caillaux Refuses

Before long, however, it developed that Briand was experiencing difficulty in organizing the Cabinet, and that this difficulty was apparently due to a definite refusal on the part of Caillaux to take the Finance Ministry, a post which he has recently held. It is thought that Caillaux is himself ambitious for the Premiership.

Briand will hasten to Geneva on Thursday, it was said.

same law of history that NOT UNTIL THE FOREIGN INTRUDER IS FLUNG OUT CAN THE NATION'S HOUSE BE PUT IN ORDER. Look at Italy. Did Italian patriots believe that a nationalist Government of an United Italy could be established while the Hapsburg and the Bourbon held sway on Italian soil? Did Cavour refuse to use the "diplomatic arm" for the liberation of his country because there was no "peace and order" throughout a distracted and disarrayed Italy? And the same lesson is enforced, we repeat, on every page in the history of freedom and of every oppressed nation when awakened from its sleep of subjection.

We venture to advise Dr. Yen and the group of which he is a typical representative to read more history and desire less to be welcomed by his present British admirers—they were not always his admirers—as conservative or moderate and safe, and perhaps they will better realise the semi-colonial status of China under the Unequal Treaties and the need for the exercise of the "diplomatic arm" in severing those bonds of alien domination.

Medical Aid For Russian Peasants

State Planning Committee To Combat Social Diseases Prevalent In Oriental Republic

Tass Moscow, March 9.—The State Planning Committee has submitted to the Council of People's Commissaries for approval a series of measures directed towards the improvement of the medical service in the rural districts of Russia. The State Planning Committee proposes that peasants be given treatment in county and rural hospitals on the same conditions as State insured factory workers. The budget for the medical service in rural districts is to be increased, particularly for the purpose of combating certain social diseases prevalent in the Oriental Republics. Special measures are to be taken to deal with infantile mortality in the rural districts by opening children's clinics and creches.

The Committee is of opinion that the success of the measures will be assured only the cooperation of the rural population itself and therefore it proposes that larger numbers of the peasants be encouraged to take part in the work of the Sanitary and Health Departments of the local Soviets.

MUSSOLINI LOOKED UPON AS WAR MENACE OF EUROPE

(Continued from page 1)

with a speech attacking Germany for complaints regarding the Italian administration of the southern Tyrol, which she obtained as one of the fruits of the allied victory in the war. Such a speech made about a country not disarmed would have caused immediate severance of diplomatic relations and an emergency meeting of the League of Nations Council, which might or might not have been able to prevent real trouble.

This speech followed another in which Mussolini declared that 1926 was to be the "Napoleonic year" of Fascism. He left people to guess what he meant; but Europe has not forgotten Napoleon.

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THE SPECTACULAR CAREER OF GEN. CHIANG CHE-SAK, THE HERO OF CANTON'S VICTORIOUS ARMY

By Yu Loo Tang
Part II

(Continued from Yesterday's)

The 1911 Revolt

In 1911, revolution broke out in Wuchang; Chiang being of revolutionary sympathies, hurried back to China and was immediately commissioned as commander of the 83rd brigade—a band of 3,000 men chiefly recruited from the riff-raff of Shanghai. He did give them some severe training; but, whether it was an expression of his utter disappointment in his work or just an unfortunate breakout of his youthful erratic streaks, he soon became half-hearted in his work and, what was worse, abandoned himself to a life of intense dissipation. He would disappear for months at a time from headquarters—in the houses of sing-song girls feasting and entertaining himself in amorous pleasures. In such a veering mood, and under the dangerous influence of the primrose path, there came an intensification of the queer and violent elements in the man; which made himself very trying to the patience of his friends. This eccentricity—or rather fault—of his, a fiery, uncompromising temper which, more often than not was ungovernable, manifested itself occasionally into impolite jibes at his superiors and wrathful explosion against his subordinates; and the ill effect of this malignant tendency was too plainly told in the decade of his oblivion to come.

Second Revolution

In 1913, the second revolution came and went. The Revolutionary cause seemed, for the moment, helplessly lost and this failure had a sobering effect on Chiang. He gave up his former dissolute life; he despatched his concubine (whom he had acquired, during his sojourn, in Shanghai) to his uncle's house in Ningpo; and gave himself up entirely to the service of Sun Yat-sen, who never tired in staging "comebacks"—a humanitarian zeal which verged almost on something inhuman in its insistent pushing of such ideas of freedom and equality to logical, but actually impossible, extremity.

Sun recognized his ability; but on account of his harsh and ill-mannered ways, which courted for himself such unpopularity among his colleagues, found it difficult to assign him to any suitable work. Thus for almost ten years to come—except an arresting episode of a business venture in Shanghai where he became a stockbroker and cleared a neat million during the exchange boom, which sum he contributed in its entirety to the military coffers of Sun's army—he remained on the staff of Sun, an obscure, unnoticed nonentity.

But this period of oblivion must have burned into him, in the myriads of hours of remorse and agony, of lost opportunities and heart-rending disappointment, such as iron, as if he had passed through a sort of spiritual crisis, so that he emerged at the other end of it a different man.

The Transformation

His life took on an aspect of the ascetic, a singular austerity of living which was a sharp contrast to his former youthful "flares"; and this outward austerity was only symbolical of the coming into being of a high and harsh spirit, a keen and well-ordered intellect, responsible chiefly for the organizing genius which he had shown to such advantage in his latter days of

military success. He had also gained perspicacity of view, that made his prognostication almost uncanny; had he not years ago warned Dr. Sun of the faithlessness of Chen Chiung-ming, when none other ever had such a suspicion?

Lifes Irony

In 1923, he was asked to be the head of the newly organized Whampoa Cadet School. It must have been an ironical fact to Chiang, that a man of his making should have been given such a post, which certainly would have been more appropriate as a sort of reward to an industrious pedagogue—and this also betrayed the attitude of the authorities toward him up to that time. But it was in connection with Whampoa that he was to have his first chance, the inception of the most energetic period of his life, where he hurried from post to post, from enterprise to enterprise, with a vertiginous rapidity. For soon, he was called upon to deal with the insurrection of the Volunteer Corps, as it so happened that there was just then no troops readily available in the environs of the city; but he had no more than a few hundred students with him.

The affair was a hand-to-hand street fight, grueling and bloody; but the Volunteer Corps was quelled. This was of far superior strength numerically, they not once retreated in the entire campaign, he was able gradually to force back the rebels, to cut them off piece-meal and finally broke their main force in a last fatal thrust; how he returned in whirlwind fashion to crush the disloyal Yunnan and Kwangsi troops, which he did at a stroke, going back to the East River again to give the finishing touch to his victory; how he stormed the impregnable Weichow, the last stronghold of the rebel force which none had yet succeeded in capturing ever since the Tang Dynasty but fell to him in 24 hours, after two days' preparation (October 14th, 1925) and how, as good as his word, he cleared up Swatow and Chaochow in less than a month, bringing finally Canton under one authority which gave way to better civic administration and the long looked for financial unification.

We can not relate here anecdotes of his personal bravery, towering courage and great force of character, that earned for him such magical prestige. But we must say a word or two on the causes of such victories, because—and this is very significant—it points to a new direction, how revolutionary idealism had actually been assimilated into measures of practical possibilities.

The Causes

The Whampoa Cadet School, alongside with instruction in military affairs, also took care to pound into the heads of the cadet-students such simple but powerful doctrines—an admixture, apparently incongruous, of Democratic Idealism and Nineteenth century Nationalism, which the crude genius of Sun Yat-sen had brought to revolving around was indeed as important to Chiang as the "grape-shot incident" was once to another man; for it was the open sesame to the destiny that Fate had in reserve for him. The authorities found it difficult to ignore his usefulness and capabilities as an officer, after such distinctive service and he

was soon given the command of the campaign against the rebel forces of Chen Chiung-ming.

His Success

We have no space here for the story of his brilliant success in the various campaigns: how in three months, from October, 1924, to February, 1925, along the East River, by a series of clever manoeuvres ably executed, by sudden attacks and surprises, by swift marches and counter-marches, and above all by the extraordinary courage and endurance of his student corps; unflinching before tremendous odds (for the enemy his "Three People Principles" and "Five Powers Plan." A youthful mind is particularly impressionable, and as yet, worldly wisdom had not rubbed off its gilt of honorable idealism. Pitting this band of young men, "that knows what he fights for and loves what he knows," to use Cromwell's words, earnest and sober-living, against the common run of our soldiers, ignorant, half-starved hirelings, the result was never in doubt; the expansion of this type of student army, which is now widely known as the "people's army"—and it is expanding at a very rapid rate—may yet, in their gradual "displacement" of the present rabble of soldier-bandsits that we have (have they not already swept the soldier bandsits before them?), give China a new military tradition, the tradition of the English Roundheads.

The Result

It may mean the going of "militarism" and the coming of a new regime! So the significance of Chiang's successful campaign lies not so much in the unification of Canton, but rather in the fact that it points to the emergence of a new force in the lagging, drifting and enfeebled political life of the nation.

I have attempted to give, without, I hope wearying the reader, a biographical account of Chiang Che-sak, whom we would find at present busy as ever over the preparation of the proposed invasion of Kiangse, the first step to the northern punitive expedition. The ghost of Sun Yat-sen, no doubt, should be rejoicing over such a roscate prospect: the "Three People Principle" and the "Five Power Plan", which constitute the fundamentals of his political program, and which percolated down to his subordinates and to the great mass of his followers, but had not as yet made any material headway, so that they remain the empty words of an idealist, find now, at least, in Chiang, a worthy champion.

For there is no more faithful adherent of Sun's, no more loyal servant to his political ideals, than Chiang; in his long association with "The Father of the Republic" he is virtually the spiritual inheritor, being a man unembarrassed by possessions, "annunthered man," immune of worldliness and corruption, ambitions, not for wealth or title or fame, but for influence, for the swaying of multitudes, and for that kind of enlarged and intensified existence "where breath breathes most—even in the mouth of men," such an idealistic touch supplies just the amount of fire and zeal to greater effort and more "agitated adventure" to make of him a truly great apostle so that he may yet one day translate what seems now were dreams and vision, in our miserable mine of turmoil and chaos, into a living reality!

Toll Of Tornado

Berlin, March 9.—Eleven were killed in a tornado which swept the Italian coast around Naples.

Behead Two White Russians Captured By Lu Chung-lin

Executed as Warning to Foreigners Not To Interfere in China's Domestic Wars.

Asiatic

General Sun Yueh, Tapan of Chihli, reports the decapitation of two White Russians in the native city of Tientsin.

According to General Sun Yueh, the two White Russians were caught by General Lu Chung-lin's troops at Machang and sent to Tientsin for trial. The Russian Whites confessed that they were second Lieutenants of General Chang Chung-chang's special Russian brigade and that they took part in all battles against the Kuominchun armies. As a warning to other foreigners who dare to participate in China's domestic disturbances, they were executed on Monday. After execution, according to the old style, the heads of the Russian Whites were exhibited in the native city of Tientsin for three days while scores of captured foreigners paraded through the streets under the escort of Kuominchun soldiers. In conclusion, General Sun declares that all foreigners, regardless of their nationalities and positions, will be summarily executed without mercy if they dare to take part in the civil wars in China.

RUSSIAN SEES FLAWS IN U. S. PROSPERITY

(Continued from page 1)

rica, but manufacture is not so well developed, he said. Industry is highly concentrated. The whole of the American industrial machine operates for the benefit of a few financial "kings", but these only control the machine, they do not run it.

Hoboes in Motorcars

The automobile industry is extremely developed. Everybody seems to ride in motor cars. Many working men ride to their work in "Fords" and even "hobos" roam the country in motor cars and at farmhouses beg for a "handout" of benzine.

On the surface the working class in America seems to be prosperous but the inequality between the rich and the poor is far greater than it is in Europe! says Osinski, and there is an undoubted connection, he says, between the excessive luxury of the rich and the wave of the crime that has spread over the country. It is not an uncommon sight in New York, he said, to see money and valuables transferred to banks protected by machine guns as a precaution against raids of armed bandits, which happen not infrequently in broad daylight.

"For all that," said Osinski in conclusion, "Soviet Russia must strive to attain in the technical achievements of the American industrialists; and when we have done that, with our system of State ownership and planned production we will achieve greater business benefits for our Republic than are achieved in America."

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Parleys To Meet At Geneva Despite Russian Ultimatum

Disarmament Conference Set For May 17; Economic Confab For April 20; Soviet Ultimatum Ignored

United Press

Geneva, March 9. — Boncour of France and Cecil of England today reached agreement concerning dates and meeting-place of the preliminary disarmament and the economic conference.

The preparatory disarmament commission, it is expected, will meet on May 17th. The preparatory economic commission will meet on April 20th. Both will be in Geneva, which means that Soviet Russia's ultimatum that she will not participate in meetings held in Switzerland has been disregarded.

Franz Should Have Had An 8-Day Clock

Dortmund, Germany. — Franz Muller, workman, bet three quarts of beer that he could swallow his silver watch and pull it up again by its chain.

He won the first part of the bet, but the chain broke when he tried to retrieve the watch. Doctors traced its movement through his digestive organs for twelve hours by its ticking, but it ran down at bedtime.

Muller's condition is serious, and an immediate operation is planned.

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Labor Unions Laud Kuominchun War On Wu And Chang

Cars of Peking Suiyuan Line Plastered With Hand Bills Urging People's Army To Continue Their Fight

Chung Mei

Peking Suiyuan Railway cars are plastered with hand bills of the Labor Union of that line calling upon the officers and men of the Kuominchun to continue the fight against Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu.

"Strengthen your power and make ready your ammunition," admonishes the labor union bill. "With your gallant straightforward spirit and your principle of relieving the people and saving the country, advance to the field and kill all the abominable and hated militarists like Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. March on, our friends, and we shall be your reinforcements. Long Live the Unification of the Kuominchun and the masses."

Japan Labor Law Meets New Snags In Commission

Lefts And Rights Wrangle Over Proposed Labor Union Law; Personal Interests Of Committee Men Involved

Toho

Tokyo, March 9.—Although the House schedule indicates that the special commission created for the discussion of the Labour Union Law would have held its last meeting to-day, observers consider it very doubtful that the commission would finish the investigation and draw up definite decision on the matter to-day.

Politicians closely connected with the work of the commission intimate that the progress of the discussion on the subject is very slow, eventually hindering the work of the commission. This phase of the situation, it is stated, has been caused owing to conflict of views between committee members, whose ideas run the gamut from the right to the left, and whose personal interests concerning the enactment of the labour legislation are either great or minor.

In view of these circumstances, it is believed probable that the commission will not finish work for some time to come. A section of observers is rather optimistic over the possible passage of the bill through combined votes of the Kenseikai and the Seiyuhontō.

Governor Of Hunan Flees, May Effect Movements Of Wu

General Chao Defeated By Tang Sheng-chih; Flight Leaves Wu Unprotected In South

General Chao Heng-ti, Civil Governor of Hunan, is said to have fled to Hankow, following the defeat of his forces by Gen. Tang Sheng-chih. Gen. Chao is reported to have left the seals of the provincial government with Mr. Hou, his chief of staff. Tang Sheng-chih is thus in control of the Hunan province, which, it is stated, may exercise an appreciable influence over the movements of Wu Pei-fu, since he is thus left susceptible to an attack from the south.

The new situation thus created leaves the revolutionary forces in control of the three provinces of Kuangtung, Kuangsi, and Hunan. Governor Chao was one of Wu Pei-fu's staunchest supporters.

NATIONS ROW PRIVATELY AT GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

China Plays Ball

United Press

Geneva, March 9.—China today announced her willingness to postpone her candidacy to a League of Nations Council seat until next September's meeting, provided all other candidates for seats would do likewise.

Hope of a French political settlement dominated the sessions of both Council and Assembly today and it was made known that routine work would be delayed until the French Cabinet could be formed. News that Aristide Briand had succeeded in organizing a Cabinet was taken as indicating that Briand might be expected in Geneva soon, when activities would get seriously under way.

Final action on Germany's admission may be postponed until the weekend, it was said, though the delegates seemed certain that Germany will be admitted.

Must Be unanimous

Neither the Assembly nor the Council met today, pending private efforts to settle the crisis.

It is reported that the Vatican has unofficially made known its support of the candidacy of Spain for a permanent Council seat, as well as Brazil and Poland. Japan, it is said, favors China's petition, at least for a non-permanent seat in the Council. It will be necessary to get only a two-thirds vote of the Assembly to admit Germany to League membership, but a unanimous vote of the Council is needed to add to the permanent seats in the Council.

Spain Necessary

Reuter

Madrid, March 9.—In a statement to representatives of the press, emphasizing Spain's claim to a permanent seat on the League Council, Senor Yanuas, Foreign Minister, said that an obvious reaction of opinion in favour of Spain had appeared at Geneva, and apart from the previous reasons in support of Spain's claim a weightier one had now arisen, namely, that in the application of the Locarno and other pacts between former belligerent Members of the Council, interested parties will not be allowed a decisive voice, thus increasing the necessity for the presence of an impartial and influential element, and "Spain is the most important of the neutral Powers".

Poland Threatens

Asiatic

Berlin, March 9.—M. Briand before leaving Paris last night assured the Polish Foreign Minister, Count Skrzynski, for the 12th time that France would back up Poland according to the "Lokalanzeiger" of Berlin, which reports that at the Polish Sejm Marshal Rodsky who is also in Geneva and known as a bitter enemy of the Polish Locarno politics, told Sir A. Chamberlain that if Poland's delegates did not return with a permanent Council seat, Poland would immediately withdraw from the League, and ally herself with Russia.

Czecho-Slovakia Emerges

The list of the nations who want a permanent seat in the League Council is steadily growing. Czechs are also expected to register a seat demand and Argentine is willing to come back into the League if she is to get a seat according to Geneva rumours.

The Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia, M. Benesh, who was living on the Hotel "Metropole" at Geneva together with the German delegation up to now, packed his trunks and moved to the Hotel "Bein Rivage" where Sir A. Chamberlain is staying.

EUROPE WAR HORRORS NOT YET ENDED; MINE DISTURBS THE DEAD

Asiatic

Berlin, March 9.—A buried mine accidentally exploded in a British army cemetery near Amiens destroying one hundred graves yesterday.

Tariff Delegates Still Have Knotty Problems To Face

Interests Of Bankers And Industrialists Clash In Matter Of Surtaxes; Bankers Want To Collect; Business Men Want To Sell

Kuo Wen

Although the question of the rate of customs surtax is nearing settlement, it will be still some time before the work of the Special Tariff Conference is concluded.

This is the impression which a representative of this agency gained from conversations with two Chinese and foreign delegates of the Conference Tuesday.

Concerning the question of the consolidation of domestic obligations, it appears that the interests of foreign bankers and industrialists are in conflict. The bankers naturally want to see their past advances to the Chinese Government consolidated as soon as possible, and for this reason they have urged their delegates to yield to China on the question of the surtax rate.

On the other hand, foreign industrial interests, such as the British American Tobacco Company and the Japanese cotton millowners favour a lower surtax for the quite understandable reason that a higher one would hit their business in this country.

According to the opinion of the foreign delegates \$30,000,000 of the \$90,000,000 to be derived from the new surtax should be devoted to the compensation of the losses resultant from the abolition of the likin, and \$40,000,000 to the consolidation of foreign loans while the balance is to be used for administrative purposes. The foreign delegates do not pay much attention to the Chinese proposal for the abolition of the import duty on native goods, taking the stand that if the Chinese Government wants to abolish it the resultant losses should not be met from the increased customs revenue.

The foreign delegates are also much concerned over the possible diversion of the \$20,000,000 for administrative purposes to military expenses especially in view of the present disturbed situation in various parts of the country.

Art Exhibit

Chung Mei

The exhibition of paintings done by Lin Feng-mien, Director of the Technical Arts College, while abroad, opened yesterday in the auditorium of the school and will continue for one week.

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FAN YUAN-LIEN CRITICALLY ILL

Kuo Wen

According to the Chinese press Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education and Chairman of the Board of Director of the China Foundation Fund, is lying critically ill in the P. U. M. C. Hospital.

Mr. Fan is a native of Hunan and is considered one of the most progressive Chinese educators.

TWENTY-SIX STILL TRAPPED IN MINE

Reuter

Bluefield, W. Va., March 9.—All except twenty-six of the entombed miners have now been rescued. Two are known to be dead. Those unaccounted for were entrapped in No. 5 mine where nearly 200 miners were killed in a similar explosion in 1914.

Mandates

Chung Mei

A mandate of the Chief Executive named Ho Teh-lin, Minister of Finance, as concurrent Tupan of the Salt Administration and also as a plenipotentiary delegate to the Special Customs Conference.

Another mandate appointed Wu Jen-li, the vice-Minister of Navy, in charge of the Ministry pending the assumption of office of Tu Hsi-kuei as Minister.

Reuter

A Chihling Mandate issued today appoints General Li Ming-chung Taitai Commandant of the Precautionary Forces at Peking, and Taitai Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

Discover Phosphorite

Tass

Moscow, March 8.—Large deposits of phosphorite have been discovered on the right bank of River Volga, about forty versts from Saratov. It is calculated that the deposits contain about 80,000,000 poods of phosphorite. The Saratov Provincial Economic Council has already commenced operations for getting the mineral. The Council has planned the output at 2,000,000 poods per annum.

Chiaotungpu Joins Ranks Of Bankrupt Ministry Offices

Richest Of Nine Ministries Feels Pinch As Railway Traffic Curtailed And Funds Seized

Kuo Wen

The Ministry of Communications, which has been known as the richest of the nine Ministries, is now in difficulties. Since the break out of hostilities in the North, railway traffic has been interrupted and what little the railways could obtain has been confiscated and appropriated by the militarists, thereby depriving the Ministry from the main source of income.

The postal service, which has been running on a fair profit, has likewise been affected and, according to its monthly returns, a deficit has been incurred in the last few months. This condition of affairs has brought the Chiaotungpu into financial difficulties. Salaries due the employees for January have not been paid. The ministry is now three months in arrear in the payment of the staff.

Fires And Hires

Though several hundred so-called sinecures and superfluous employees have been suspended by the new Minister of Communications, the figure of monthly expenses does not decrease, because as soon as a batch has gone a larger and more expensive one has been added. For instance, in the Through Traffic Department, some 30 officials were suspended on the first month, thereby cutting down the monthly expenses by about two thousand dollars, which has now been increased by five thousand dollars by the appointment of a new batch of some 20 new men. Thus the figure of expenditure has been kept on increasing month by month, since the last few years, until now it is many times that of 10 years ago. This irregular draining on the treasury has also seriously affected the financial condition of the Ministry as well.

JAPAN ESTIMATES PASSED BY HOUSE

Reuter

Tokyo, March 9.—The Lower House this afternoon passed the supplementary estimates amounting to ¥30,000,000.

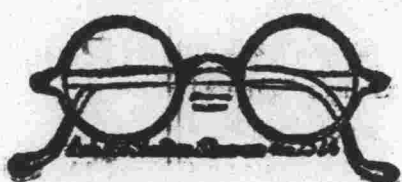
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